

Amusements.
ARIAL GARDENS—8:30—Lifting the Lid and The Whole Dam Family.
BRITISH LION—8:30—The Lion and the Lamb.
CONY ISLAND—Luna Park—Luna Park—Luna Park.
EDDY MUSEUM—World in Wax.
HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE ROOF GARDENS—8:15—The Harem.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Harem.
Hudson—8:30—The Harem.
MANHATTAN BEACH—8:30—Vaudeville and Circus.
NEW-YORK ROOF AND WISTARIA GROVE—8:30—Vaudeville.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—8:30—Warren Concerts.

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Business Notices.

GOING UP.
 The Tribune's daily circulation is steadily increasing.
 So is the gain in Advertising Space in the New-York Daily and Sunday Tribune.

During the first half year of 1905
 THE NEW-YORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE
 Printed
 526,179 Lines of Advertising
 (exclusive Tribune advertisements)
 more than during the same period of 1904.

This public demand for
 TRIBUTE ADVERTISING SPACE
 proves that advertisers in
 THE TRIBUNE GET RESULTS.

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN.

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Korsakov, which the Russian government on Saghalien set on fire when the Japanese landed, was occupied by the troops of the expedition; the Russians were pursued twenty-two miles north of the town, and lost four guns. The Kiaz Potemkin, according to a dispatch from Kuznetsov, was sunk by the Japanese on leaving the battleship; Russia has opened negotiations with Rumania regarding the return of the mutinous crew. Field Marshal Lord Roberts, in the House of Lords, said that the British army was inadequate in units and had been attacked the popular feeling regarding the military. Julian Comayo, an American banker and agent of the Ward Line, was seized by a mob of men in New York City, and forced to pay \$2,000 as ransom. The three notes which form the Franco-German agreement on Morocco were made public at the Hague and Berlin. France's claims are respected and Germany's main point is gained. Mr. Balfour's plan for the redistribution of seats was made public; Ireland will lose twenty-two seats if the proposal is adopted.

DOMESTIC.—The navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., has been selected as the meeting place of the Russo-Japanese peace conference. Secretary Wilson said he had nothing to retract regarding the cotton scandal report, and had no fear of libel suits. Deaths from heat were reported from New England cities. The Hooker trial began before the legislature at Albany; it was said that the session would be a protracted one. The Japanese landing on Saghalien, which was not unexpected. There had been rumors of it long before. Nevertheless, it was one of the most dramatic incidents of the war, and it may materially affect the making of peace and the whole future status of that part of the world.

The salient feature of the incident is that Japan has for the first time engaged in a land war against Russia. Hitherto she has been fighting Russia on the high seas and driving her out of Korea and China. But Saghalien was indisputably a part of the Russian Empire. Down to a century ago China possessed it. Then Japan took the southern part, leaving the rest a no-man's-land. Half a century ago the famous Count Nicholas Muraviev, the conqueror of the Amoor and maker of the Treaty of Aigun, seized the northern part for Russia, and thirty years ago Baron Struve secured the southern part of it from Japan in exchange for the Kuriles—a transaction in which Baron Rosen, now Ambassador to the United States and peace commissioner, was concerned. Now Japan forcibly takes back the island.

The real value of Saghalien is unknown. It is of vast extent, 670 miles long and 150 miles wide, but its population is meagre, numbering not more than 15,000, of whom nearly half are Russian convicts and one-third are hairy Aluts. It is too cold and damp for extensive colonization, though it has been inhabited by men since the Stone Age. But it contains rich coal and naphtha deposits, and may possess vast mineral wealth, as Alaska has been found to do. The enormous strategic value of the island is, however, obvious. It lies close to the Siberian coast, blanketing it for six hundred miles and dominating Nicholasievsk and the mouth of the Amoor. With it and the Kuriles in Japan's possession, Russia would be completely shut away from the Pacific, save through suzerainty of Japan, and the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk would become Japanese lakes. That is the chief purport of last week's conquest.

COUNTRYMEN AND CITY LAWS.
 The Citizens Union's report upon legislation offers an interesting commentary on the familiar cant about oppression of the city by "haysed legislation." Of the 170 bills introduced at the last session amending the charter of this city 164 were introduced by members from New-York City. Of the 642 local bills affecting the city without amending the charter 576 were introduced by city men. Thus of all the bills relating to New-York City less than 9 per cent were put forward by outsiders.

Of course, it may be said that the quantitative test is not the true measure of rural interference. A hundred petty local measures introduced by city men are no offset to a single franchise grab fathered by a country Senator. But when this matter of grabs is analyzed it will be found that few of them are country born, and that most of those which do bear country names bear them not because the rural weight in the legislature is for them, but by chance or through the careful calculation of city interests. Not one city bill in a hundred is the invention of a countryman. These measures are almost invariably drafted here. Some of them are proposed by railroads with improper motives. Some are sent up by reform organizations. A common habit of persons interested in bills is to get them introduced by members of the committees which will handle them. The comparatively inconspicuous place as committee men held by most of the New-York City members, both because they are of the minority and also because they are personally unimportant, naturally results in the presentation of many of these bills, both good and bad, by rural members.

That the countryman, on the average, is any worse in a general way or any less careful about the best interests of New-York City than the city member will be imagined by nobody familiar with the legislature. But the unfaithful or "grafting" countryman is more useful to the city scheme than the city member of the same sort. Bills are prepared here and put in the hands of countrymen in the hope that their connection with the metropolis will not

be noticed, not because there are not plenty of New-York men ready to introduce or work for them. "Haysed legislation" is a product of city ingenuity in nine cases out of ten, and is supported secretly, if not openly, by the loudest champions of home rule. Now and then it is possible that a city bill may be forced through despite honest and united opposition from the New-York City delegation. Much more rarely such a bill might pass regardless of a strong local adverse sentiment, though such a thing has not happened for several years. But the vast majority of the city bills which pass, however named and pushed, get through with the aid of the city's representatives. And the Citizens Union shows that most of them are not only of city origin, but are actually introduced by city men.

The rural legislators are not all saints, but they do little harm to the city which the city does not invite.

THE RUSSIAN ENVOYS.

The attitude of a not inconsiderable party in Russia toward the two peace commissioners who have been appointed to represent that empire in the coming negotiations at Washington must be regarded with surprise and regret. It is not, of course, for Americans to take sides in the matter. Our attitude is one of cordial welcome to the envoys of both powers and of benevolent neutrality. But it would be pleasant for us, and it would certainly be more auspicious for Russia, if we could feel that the Russian envoys, like the Japanese, were the well accepted representatives of that entire empire, instead of seeming them subjected to hostile criticisms and denunciations in the very country they are serving.

It is not, however, unfitting to say that none of these things will affect the esteem with which these gentlemen are regarded in this country, or lessen the confidence which is felt in them as worthy representatives of the best elements and tendencies in Russian public life. Baron Rosen is known to Americans, and all that is known of him is good, so that he is welcomed for his personal sake as well as in his capacity as Ambassador of a great friendly power. It may not be strange that some too zealous partisans of his predecessor here have been inclined to look upon him coldly, for Count Cassini has been conspicuously identified with the war party, and, indeed, was the chief author of that Russian policy in China which led to the war, while Baron Rosen has always been for peace, and would have averted the war had he been permitted to have his own way. Those considerations do not, however, control Americans, who showed all proper hospitality to Count Cassini, and will show no less to Baron Rosen.

The bitter attacks of an important part of the Russian press upon Mr. Muraviev are even less explicable, though their weight in American esteem is minimized by the fact that they are led by that journal, the "Novoye Vremya," which has lately made itself conspicuous by its intemperate and quite unfounded railings against this country. Mr. Muraviev, too, is well known to Americans, who have watched with much interest his important work as Minister of Justice and as Russia's foremost representative at The Hague. He is regarded here with high esteem and confidence, and because of his work at The Hague as particularly well chosen to negotiate a treaty of peace; and if there has ever been a disposition to criticize him it has been because of his extreme zeal for Russian interests, which seemed at times not quite consistent with the impartiality of an arbitrator. But that, surely, could not be deemed a disqualification for the work of a peace commissioner.

SAGHALIEN.
 The Japanese landing on Saghalien, which may be regarded as a practical conquest of that island, was not unexpected. There had been rumors of it long before. Nevertheless, it was one of the most dramatic incidents of the war, and it may materially affect the making of peace and the whole future status of that part of the world.

The salient feature of the incident is that Japan has for the first time engaged in a land war against Russia. Hitherto she has been fighting Russia on the high seas and driving her out of Korea and China. But Saghalien was indisputably a part of the Russian Empire. Down to a century ago China possessed it. Then Japan took the southern part, leaving the rest a no-man's-land. Half a century ago the famous Count Nicholas Muraviev, the conqueror of the Amoor and maker of the Treaty of Aigun, seized the northern part for Russia, and thirty years ago Baron Struve secured the southern part of it from Japan in exchange for the Kuriles—a transaction in which Baron Rosen, now Ambassador to the United States and peace commissioner, was concerned. Now Japan forcibly takes back the island.

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ELECTRICITY ON LONG ISLAND.

There can be no doubt about the success of the experiment which will be begun on the Long Island road this week. Electricity will be employed for traction purposes there on only a limited scale at first, because it is necessary to initiate the motorman in their new work by degrees. This, however, is the only novel part of the venture. The inherent merits of the system itself were demonstrated long ago. Of these the possibility of getting up speed more quickly than with steam is the most important from the point of view of the practical railroad man. Where the traffic to be handled calls for frequent stops—as it always does in suburban service—and where it is desirable to run trains in rapid succession this advantage has a large pecuniary value. The other great advantage of the method of transportation which is now to have a fresh trial, its freedom from smoke and cinders, will make a strong appeal to the patrons of the Long Island road, and ought to have an appreciable influence in building up the suburban towns and villages to which it ministers. The improvement will be the more welcome because a good deal of dirty and venerable rolling stock has recently been in use on most of its lines.

One of the most gratifying features of the change which is about to be made is the adoption of steel cars. We are not quite certain whether all of the passenger coaches on the Long Island road are to be incombustible or only a part of them. If no exceptions are made to the rule, there will be a distinct advance on the policy of the Interborough company, which uses both steel and wooden cars. It would be a singular mark of progress if the Long Island company, whose tracks are all on the surface, should take greater precautions to avert loss of life through fire or wreck than are observed underground.

For the revolution which is now about to be effected in traction methods the patrons of the Long Island road are greatly indebted to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. An unfortunate number of accidents attended the early

use of electricity on the Brooklyn elevated roads; but it is worth remembering that the experiment on them was made long before the managers of the elevated roads in Manhattan had the courage or intelligence to adopt the system. The pioneer work done in Brooklyn has unquestionably had a powerful influence in inspiring imitation, because it gave a fine illustration of the immense superiority of electricity over steam.

PROMOTION IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE.

In the last issue of The Tribune's Sunday Magazine the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew made an urgent plea for the improvement of this country's diplomatic and consular service. Much of his argument was sound and many of his suggestions were helpful. But in emphasizing the need of reform the junior Senator from New-York, in our opinion, somewhat overdid his picture of the conditions which he seeks to reform. He laid too much stress on defects which have been to some extent corrected and on working theories which are being rapidly abandoned. The methods of appointment which he ridiculed were tolerated in our diplomacy for over a century. But they are passing. What was true of conditions ten years ago is not true of conditions now. Under the administrations of President McKinley and President Roosevelt material progress has been made toward putting our foreign service on a sound footing, and it can no longer be said that the only rule which governs in appointments and promotions is the rule of "spoils."

In his article, after describing the British system of life tenure and gradual promotion, Mr. Depew said:

The contrasting conditions in our service hardly need pointing out. There is no preliminary preparation of any kind exacted of our Ambassadors, Ministers and secretaries. Their appointments are the political patronage of United States Senators and Representatives. The career of a diplomat, so called, is generally contemporaneous with that of his sponsor and patron; the former follows the latter into private life.

This statement is likely to leave the impression that in our diplomatic service, constituted and regulated as it is to-day, experience counts for nothing and promotion for fitness is practically unknown. Such ideas are current in this country, and even a trained historian like Professor Albert B. Hart was led to say in a recent work—"Actual Government"—that there is "little or no promotion in the diplomatic service." But any study of the diplomatic register will show that this is far from being the case. We have at present eight diplomats with the rank of Ambassador. Of these Whitelaw Reid, at London, was formerly Minister to France and was a member of the commission which negotiated the treaty of peace with Spain; Edwin H. Conger, at Mexico, was formerly Minister to China; Belmont Storer, at Vienna, was formerly Minister to Belgium and to Spain; Henry White, at Rome, was formerly secretary of embassy at London. Charles Magne Tower, at Berlin; Robert S. McCormick, at Paris, and George von L. Meyer, at St. Petersburg, have all served as Ambassadors at other posts, and David E. Thompson, at Rio Janeiro, was recently promoted from the grade of Minister.

With the Ministers in service promotion has been even more conspicuously the rule. Said Mr. Depew: "In most cases the consul general or minor Minister has never been outside this country and knows nothing of the manners and customs of the people among whom fate and the Administration have placed him." Is this a fact to-day? Our Ministers to China, Japan, Cuba, Greece, the Argentine Republic, Rumania and Serbia, Venezuela, Santo Domingo, Corea, Persia and Morocco have had previous service as secretaries or consuls. Herbert W. Bowen, recently Minister to Venezuela, was also promoted from the consular ranks. Our Ministers to Turkey, Belgium, Portugal and The Netherlands have served previously as Ministers at other posts. Of the thirty officers of this grade, therefore, fifteen have received promotions—a record which should refute the charge that there is no such thing as advancement for fitness under our present system. In both the diplomatic and consular services the theory of permanent tenure and gradual promotion is being introduced, and we are securing a body of trained workers in both branches. This revolution in method is not complete. But in advocating further reforms in this direction due credit should certainly be given for the substantial progress already made.

WATERWORKS TAXATION.

The judicial decision requiring this city to pay taxes on the full assessed value of its waterworks in Westchester County is doubtless welcome to the local municipal authorities. It is equally welcome to the rural communities affected. It is presumably sound in law, and it will probably commend itself to most people on the ground of equity.

This city, for its own profit, took the land of those rural towns. It paid for it, of course, or will do so in time, at a fair rate. Then the city proceeded to spend large sums of money in improvements, making it vastly more valuable to itself. Indeed, the chief value of the land to the city arises from those improvements. The question then arose whether the property should be taxed on its unimproved or its improved value. On the one side it was argued that upon the former basis the towns would be getting from it as large a revenue as before, and so would not be losers. On the other side it was argued that the property had been acquired by private individuals and improved by them for their own profit or pleasure it would unquestionably be taxed upon its improved value. Moreover, the city's acquisition and improvement of it had actually decreased the value, and the taxable value, of the surrounding land by depriving it of water. There were also other arguments advanced in both law and equity, with the result that a decision was finally given in accordance with the contention of the towns.

This result will serve as a reminder to the city of what it must expect elsewhere when it invades other rural communities for the needed extension of its water system. It must reckon not only the cost of acquiring land and building aqueducts and dams, but also the permanent charge of taxation upon the value of the improvements. The result will reassure rural communities that they will not be despoiled by the city, but that they will actually profit from its invasion of their territory through an increase of revenue from taxation. Perhaps that consideration will lessen the opposition of some of the rural counties to the extension of the city's water system.

CO-OPERATING WITH PEARY.

A well known resident of this city has made a generous offer to Commander Peary. Learning that enough money has not been raised to fit out the expedition which Peary is about to make to the North, he proposes to be one of five persons to contribute \$50,000 each for the promotion of this object, or one of ten to contribute \$100,000 each. As there is no reason to doubt the good faith of the proposition, the man who makes it must be credited with exhibiting an exceedingly laudable spirit. His example certainly deserves imitation, and imitation should come quickly to do any good.

sooner the Roosevelt gets away the better. If no one responds immediately to the offer just referred to, therefore, we hope that the \$50,000 will be advanced without conditions, and promptly enough to serve the purpose for which it is intended.

The opportunity which is afforded by the invitation to co-operate with Peary and his other backers is unique. At the present time no one is openly planning to seek the Pole whose experience in Arctic work is at all comparable with his. Nansen might make an equally successful effort, perhaps, but Nansen is not in the field. There are almost numberless advantages which Peary has secured by past visits to the North which will tend to promote his success. The venture promises vastly more in his hands than it would promise in the hands of anybody else who is now in the public eye. Here, then, is a rare chance to win glory for the United States and to add materially to the world's geographical knowledge. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the Pole will be found some day by somebody. How proud Americans will be if it is found by a fellow countryman! How heartily will those persons congratulate themselves who have had a pecuniary share in achieving that result!

Thomas W. Lawson has lost his voice. Is this also the work of "the System?"

The automobile owner who on Sunday allowed his machine to commit a violent assault on the Appellate Division Courthouse, on the east side of Madison Square, is much too ambitious. New-York cannot afford to allow its most elaborate structures to be damaged in such ways, and the owner of the machine is earnestly requested to show more regard for temples of justice.

Honors are even. Kansas made, apparently, as vivid an impression on Mr. Jerome as Mr. Jerome made on Kansas.

Parts of Italy and Germany have suffered much from what is regarded as a wonderfully high temperature, but New-Yorkers will be slow to admit that anybody can endure much more than they have lived through in the last few days.

There is a good deal to be said on both sides concerning the prohibition of family luncheon parties in Prospect Park. Down to last Sunday thousands of poor families went there every hot Sunday, and spent the whole day on the grass and under the trees, taking their noonday and perhaps also their evening meals with them. Last Sunday they were forbidden to carry eatables into the park, and so had either to go hungry or to go to some other place. There is no doubt that they used to litter the ground with waste paper and scraps of food, entailing a good deal of work on the park employees next day. But that was all the harm they did as the result of eating their meals there, for they are at least as likely to cut the turf and break flowers and shrubs if they go hungry as if they are fed. Neither is there any doubt that the privilege of living out of doors one day in seven was a great blessing to them, the deprivation of which will be sorely felt. The sight of their great enjoyment was worth going far to see, and it was so beautiful as to atone, in the minds of many, for the littered and untidy appearance of the lawns for a few hours afterward.

In the seizure of Saghalien Island, Japan gains by right of conquest what she might have had to pay for under the peace settlement.—(The New-York Evening Post.)

Haven't we been assured, upon the highest anti-imperialist authority, that there isn't, shouldn't, couldn't and mustn't be any such thing as gaining anything "by right of conquest?"

Queen Elizabeth of Rumania has sent for the leaders of the revolt on the Kiaz Potemkin to talk with them as to their motives and experiences. Viewed merely as literary material, the Potemkin leaders are valuable, and "Carmen Sylva" is in a position to utilize them without the usual troubles incident to interviewing.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Kansas City girl, according to "The Times" of that city, has the unusual curiosity of her sex, especially about men whom she has just met. She ascertains the facts about them, too, by a simple method, without subtleties. If she wishes to know a man's business, whether he has mentioned it or not, she'll ask: "What did you say your business is?" If it is his place of residence she wants to know, she'll ask: "Where did you say you live?" But she found a man one night recently upon whom her method would not work. His reply has had her curious ever since. It was at a small dance on the South Side. Some of the girls were wondering what the business of a "new" young man was. The girl with the method heard them talking and volunteered to find out. When the young man drew near she asked:

"What did you say your business is, Mr. So-and-So?"

He had not mentioned his business, and he knew it. With a perfectly solemn face he replied:

"I am a gig chucker for a geewobbeledown in Walnut-st., Miss Blank."

A ROSE LOVER.
 "Oh, I love roses so!" she used to say. He brought them by the dozen—and the score—And smiled to see her gladness, as they lay. Upon her breast. He buys them now no more! She'll stare, indeed, if this he sought to please. (Stranger to the town and country.) For roses now are just one cent apiece. They were a dollar, when she loved them so.—Brooklyn Life.

The first anniversary of the Lyceum Club, a woman's organization of London, was held the other day. The excluded sex was admitted in generous numbers to the programme, one of the male speakers being W. B. Yeats, the Irish poet, who visited this country a year or so ago. Mr. Yeats expressed his complete sympathy with the objects of such women's clubs as the Lyceum, for they aimed at abolishing an institution which did more than anything else to degrade British art, British literature and British music. "I need hardly add," continued Mr. Yeats, "that I allude to the home." For a second the British matrons gasped. Then they saw the joke.

Suspicious—Mrs. Brown—I must be going back to the city at once. I've had three letters from my husband in two days.

"What sort of letters?" asked the hostess. "Oh, you poor dear! I know just how you feel. Two would be suspiciously attentive—but three! I really am afraid he has been doing something very reprehensible.—(Town and Country.)

The library of Theodor Mommsen, the famous German historian, has been purchased by a woman whose name is not revealed, and presented by her to Bonn University. It is like Lord Acton's library, now belonging to Cambridge University, a superb historical collection.

"Why don't you go to work?" said a charitable woman to a tramp, before whom she had placed a nicely cooked meal. "I would," replied the vagrant, "if I had the tools."

"A knife and fork," said the tramp.—(Tit-Bits.)

"The Herald and Presbyter" furnishes some queer facts—at least, at first glance they seem queer—in regard to Japan's great generals and admirals. Admiral Togo, it says, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and probably of that variety known as "free love." Vice Admiral Uris is a Presbyterian elder, and so also was General Serrata, who commanded the Japanese forces in the war with China. Up to the time of the latter's death he was president of the Tokio Young Men's Christian Association. Even these names do not exhaust the list of eminent Japanese Presbyterians, as Generals Kuroki and Oku are both members of that Church, and Field Marshal Yamagata is said to be either a Presbyterian or a Congregationalist.

The Secret Out—"That poet didn't make a dollar out of his epic poem?" "Exactly." "And his 'Gide to America' fell flat?" "Well, how is it he rides in an automobile now?" "My friend, he's the author of a popular song, entitled 'My Honey' Pluck de Chimbly-bat, Jump-Crow in de Mawmin'!—(Atlanta Constitution.)

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

C. Oliver Iselin has now so far recovered from his serious illness that he has been able to accompany Mrs. Iselin on a cruise along the Sound and New-England coast on board the steam yacht Sultana, which he has chartered for the season.

Worthington Whitehouse, who is now at the Restigouche Salmon Club, in Canada, is expected back in town the day after to-morrow.

Ex-Governor and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, although they are now in this country, at Ellerslie, their place on the Hudson, retain a permanent residence in Paris, where Mr. Morton has built and owns a big five story mansion on the Quai de Billy. It is there that Mrs. Helen Morton has been her headquarters since she divorced Count Basse de Talleyrand-Périgord.

Hugh O'Brien, first secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, was decorated with the Order of the Bath on the occasion of the King's birthday for his services in connection with the Dogger Bank congress at Paris.

Postmaster and Mrs. William R. Willcox will leave the city to-day for Europe, as will Count Cassini, Sir Edward Elgar, the composer, and Lady Elgar, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, and Miss Annie Kountze will sail the day after to-morrow, while Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull will go abroad next Saturday.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is delaying her return to America, and, instead of sailing as arranged, has gone to Carlsbad, where she is now staying at the Hotel Pupp.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt will possibly postpone their departure from England for New-York and Newport, and will be the guests of Mrs. Robert Goslet on board the Nahma at Cowes during the regatta week.

Miss May Van Allen, on her arrival here this week and before her departure from Newport, will take the opportunity of inspecting the extensive alterations to which her new house in East 88th-st. has been subjected. They are not yet quite completed, but the house will be ready for her occupancy after her return from Newport, where Miss Van Allen has rented the Augustus Jay cottage for the remainder of the season. The changes in the East 88th-st. house comprise an entirely new facade of ornamental brick. The hall and kitchen are on a level with the street, while the first floor will be devoted to the drawing rooms, dining room and boudoir.

Among those due here to-day and to-morrow from Europe are Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Vanderbilt, whose yacht, the Warrior, came into port on Sunday; Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and the Misses Stokes, Mrs. Charles T. Barney and Miss Katherine Barney, Mrs. Robert Winthrop and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Leeds.

Major and Mrs. Colin Campbell, who are now in England, will go out to India in October, when Mrs. Campbell's mother, Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, will return to this country and open her house in Washington for the season. She has abandoned her plan of going to India.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay and her children are now at the Profile House, Bretton Woods, N. H., for a few weeks. They will soon proceed to Saratoga to join Mr. Mackay, who has leased Woodlawn Park there from the heirs of ex-Judge Hilton for the racing season.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
 Newport, R. I., July 10.—There were several entertainments here to-day in the summer colony.

'HOT AT OYSTER BAY.

The President Works in His Library and Takes a Swim.
 (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
 Oyster Bay, July 10.—Midsummer heat and a medicine show claimed the "summer capital" to-day. The "doctor" announced that he had come for two weeks, and would give a nightly performance for the modest admission fee of 10 cents. No one seems to be able to say how long the heat expects to remain, and the fact that it is even cheaper than the medicine man's entertainment does not seem to recommend it to popular favor. Although Professor Willis Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau, has neglected to establish an observation station here, the old oyster men, who are pretty good weather experts, say that this was the hottest 10th of July on record. The thermometer on the porch of the Octagon Hotel registered 90 degrees at 3 p. m. The clerks in the executive office stopped work to go in bathing at Ship Point, and Secretary Loeb hurried over to the Seawanhaka Yacht Club house, where he is living, as he came back from Sagamore Hill, to get breath of fresh air from the Sound and take a dip off the pier.

President Roosevelt spent most of the forenoon in his library with Secretary Loeb, going over correspondence and routine departmental mail. After his day's work was ended the President joined his boys in a swim.

Senator Russell, expected for America, is expected to-morrow evening, and will be the guest of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt until Wednesday. On Wednesday afternoon the President will address the Long Island Association of Physicians at the High School building.

General Baden-Powell proposed a toast to the health of President Roosevelt, which was drunk with enthusiasm.

Sir Howard Vincent proposed "The Land and Sea Forces of America and England." Lord Roberts, in responding, said that he could not speak for the American forces until he had paid his promised visit to the United States, which he hoped to do soon. He said he believed West Point to be the finest military college in the world. He added that he could not imagine anything more pleasant than the bringing of these teams together in their friendly contests at Bialay, and in water polo.

General Baden-Powell presented to the Queen's West-India Volunteers the Sir Howard Vincent shield for the occasion of a farewell to the 7th Regiment of the National Guard of New-York. The other guests included Field Marshal Roberts and Major General Baden-Powell.

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